

The China Mail.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1885.

日八十月一十年申甲

PRICE, \$2 PER MONTH.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Old Broad Street, E.C. 4. GEORGE STREET & CO., 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GOREN, Ludgate Circus, E.C. 4. BATES & LLOYD & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. 4. SANDER, DICKSON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street. PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIER & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris. NEW YORK.—ANDREW WARD, 21, Park Row. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOREN, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—BRAN & BLACK, San Francisco. SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—AYLE & CO., Singapore. C. HENNINGSEN & CO., Manila. CHINA.—Macao, Messrs A. DE MELLO & Co., Suva, Messrs J. & Co., Amoy, Wilson, Nicholls & Co., Foochow, Hedder & Co., Shanghai, La. Crawford & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, Lane, Crawford & Co.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital, £7,500,000
Reserve Fund, £4,400,000
Reserve for Liquidation, £4,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors, £7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Chairman, A. P. McLEOD, Esq.
Deputy Chairman, Hon. F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
C. D. BORTOLINI, Esq.
H. L. DALETHALE, Esq.
W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Hon. J. H. HOPKINS, Esq.
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.
A. McIVER, Esq.
M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

Chief Manager, Thomas Jackson, Esq.
Manager, Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers, London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
For Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " " "
" 12 " 5 " " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, August 25, 1884. 1423

NOTICE.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS' BANK.

- 1.—The business of the above Bank will be conducted by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, on their premises in Hongkong. Business hours on week-days, 10 to 3; Saturdays, 10 to 1.
- 2.—The Assets of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation will form a direct security for the repayment of sums deposited in the above Bank.
- 3.—Sums less than \$1, or more than \$250 at one time will not be received. No depositor may deposit more than \$1,500 in any one year.
- 4.—Deposits may be on behalf of relations, of trusts, &c., in addition to the depositor's own account.
- 5.—Persons desirous of saving sums less than a dollar may do so by affixing clean ten-cent stamps to a form to be obtained at the Bank or at the Post Office. When the form is presented with ten clean stamps the depositor will be credited one dollar.
- 6.—Depositors in the Savings' Bank having \$100 or more at their credit may at their option transfer the same to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on fixed deposit for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.
- 7.—Deposits may be forwarded from the Ports by means of clean Hongkong Postage Stamps of any value.
- 8.—Interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum will be allowed to depositors on their daily balances.
- 9.—Each Depositor will be supplied gratis with a Pass-Book which must be presented with each payment or withdrawal. Depositors must not make any entries themselves in their Pass-Books but should send them to be written up at least twice a year, about the beginning of January and beginning of July.
- 10.—Forms containing Pass-Books, Registered Letters containing Stamps or other Remittances, and generally, correspondence as to the business of the Bank will, if marked *On Hongkong Savings' Bank Business*, be forwarded free of Postage or Registration Fees by the various British Post Offices in Hongkong and China.
- 11.—Withdrawals may be made on demand, but the personal attendance of the depositor or his duly appointed agent, and the production of his Pass-Book are necessary.
- 12.—All documents connected with the business of the Savings' Bank are exempt from stamp duty.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 715

WITH Reference to the above, BUSINESS will be commenced on the 1st MAY, 1884.
For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Hongkong, April 25, 1884. 716

Bank.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in London on 18th July, 1884, under the Companies Acts 1862, to 1883.)

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON, Ltd.
BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.
" 6 " " 4 " " "
" 12 " " 5 " " "
Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.
J. MELVILLE MATSON, Manager.
Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1556

Notices of Firms.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY OF MR. FREDERICK DELANO HITCH in our Firm in Hongkong, China and elsewhere CEASED on the 30th June last.
RUSSELL & Co.
China, 1st January, 1885. 14

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Undersigned, GEORGE HUGHES & LEGGIE, is terminated by mutual consent, and with this Notice the Firm of HUGHES & LEGGIE is DISSOLVED.
WILLIAM LEGGIE, E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 19

NOTICE.

REFERRING to the Notice of the DISSOLUTION of the Firm of HUGHES & LEGGIE, I will continue the Business of SHARP and SARGENT, Bankers in my own Name from this date.
WILLIAM LEGGIE.
Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 13

NOTICE.

OWING to the DISSOLUTION of the Firm of HUGHES & LEGGIE, I will continue the Business of SHARP and SARGENT, Bankers and Auctioneers in my own Name from this date.
E. JONES HUGHES.
Hongkong, January 1, 1885. 9

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST AND RESPONSIBILITY of the late Mr. ARTHUR SMITH in our Firm at Canton and Foochow CEASED on 22nd August, 1884.
BIRLEY & Co.
Canton, 1st January, 1885. 10

NOTICE.

I HAVE Admitted Mr. NOORMA HOMED JAIKABHOY PEERBHOY, as a PARTNER in my Firm, carried on at BOMBAY, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI, in my own Name, from Kartak Sood 1st Savant Year, 1941 (19th October, 1884), and the said Firm will henceforth be designated and carried on under the Style of 'JAIKABHOY PEERBHOY & Co.'
JAIKABHOY PEERBHOY.
Bombay, November 10, 1884. 2059

NOTICE.

WITH Reference to the above, Mr. JAIKABHOY KHETSY is authorised to sign our Firms in China from this date.
JAIKABHOY PEERBHOY & Co.
Hongkong, December 8, 1884. 2060

Intimations.

HONGKONG AND CHINA GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Transfer BOOKS of this Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd Instant until the 8th Proximo, both days inclusive.
HENRY R. H. MARTIN, Manager.
Hongkong, December 18, 1884. 2137

NOTICE.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S.S. Co. having taken over the NAGASAKI DOCK, SHIP and ENGINEERING WORKS, are now prepared to Dock and Repair VESSELS, at moderate terms. The DOCK is one of the largest and best in the East, being 431 feet long and 89 feet broad, and having a depth of water on blocks at spring tides of 27 feet and neap tides 22 feet. The SHOPS contain Machine-tools of all descriptions and compound Engines up to 1,000 horse-power. The heaviest class of work can be undertaken at the shortest notice. Powerful lifting SHEARS are being erected. For further Particulars, apply to
H. J. H. TRIPP, Agent.
Hongkong, December 18, 1884. 2135

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS in the COMPANIA NAVIERA DE FILIPINAS OF MANILA are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.
DUNN, MELBYE & Co.
Hongkong, December 18, 1884. 2100

WILLIAM DOLAN, SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER.

22, PRINCE STREET.
CUTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS, MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN OAKUM, LIFE BUOYS, COCK JACKETS, &c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 236

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

MAW'S BEEF TEA APPARATUS

for the production of FRESH EXTRACT OF MEAT.

TRAVELLING COMFORTS

of new construction for making TEA, OR COFFEE, OR BOILING EGGS AND FRYING.

THE REGULATING 'RECHAUD' STOVE,

complete, with KETTLE AND STEW PAN, (will boil a pint of water in 5 minutes).

THE SAFETY PORCELAIN FOOD WARMER.

PRICE'S PYRAMID NURSERY LAMP.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, December 31, 1884. 2206

EX STEAMSHIP GLENCOE.

LADIES' BLACK SPUN SILK JERSEYS. LADIES' LIGHT COLOURED SILK JERSEY GLOVES. BLACK SPANISH LACE FLOUNCING for Evening Dresses, 30 inches wide. LADIES' BLACK LACE LACE THREAD HOSE. A few NOVELTIES in LADIES' EVENING SHOES. BLACK AND COLOURED RIBBONS, all widths. Best Quality EAU DE COLOGNE. GENTLEMEN'S TENNIS SHOES, all sizes. GENTLEMEN'S PRIMROSE AND WHITE KID GLOVES, 2 Buttons. N.B.—The Primrose Kid Gloves for Gentlemen are a specialty for evening wear. In accordance with the usual custom our Store will be CLOSED on NEW YEAR'S DAY.
W. POWELL & Co.
Hongkong, December 29, 1884. 2191

ROBERT LANG & Co.,

Tailors, Hosiers, Shirtmakers & General Outfitters, QUEEN'S ROAD, OPPOSITE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Superfine BLACK CLOTH DRESS SUITS, THIRTY DOLLARS.
Hongkong, November 20, 1884. 1950

Intimations.

CHINA SUGAR REFINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

DIRECTORS LOAN FOR \$140,000.

COUPONS FOR INTEREST falling due on 31st December, 1884, will be Paid on Presentation at the Office of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Hongkong, on and after that date.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, December 31, 1884. 17

LOST, on the Evening of ST. GEORGE'S BALL, A NEW ULSTER COAT (dark cloth). Any information regarding above will be thankfully received by Owner.
Apply China Mail Office.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 5

LADY living near Plymouth, England, wishes to TAKE CHARGE of YOUNG CHILDREN to board and Educate. Every care taken. For terms, apply to SYMS & SOO, Furnivals Inn, London. W1884 6 123

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

In the Matter of the Bankrupt Estate of VOGEL & Co.

THE Adjoined DIVIDEND MEETING in the above Matter will be held before the REGISTRAR at his Chamber, Supreme Court, on MONDAY, the 6th January, 1885, at 11 a.m.
EDW. J. ACKROYD, Registrar.
Registry, Supreme Court, 29th December, 1884. 2204

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION IN LIQUIDATION.

ALL HOLDERS of NOTES of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION (HONGKONG BRANCH), are hereby requested to present them to the Liquidators of the Bank, when they will be given in Exchange, a certificate of the value of the Notes deposited.

HOLDERS of NOTES will be required to furnish to the Liquidators of the Bank, a schedule in duplicate, giving the date of Issue, Number and Amount of each Note produced.

Forms of Schedule may be had on application at the Office of the ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR OF THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, By his Attorneys, J. MELVILLE MATSON, H. HOWARD TAYLOR.

Hongkong, August 2, 1884. 1285

Intimations.

HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with Clauses 47 and 49 of the Company's Articles of Association, an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS is to be held at the HONGKONG STEAM LAUNDRY, on TUESDAY, the 28th Instant, at 3 o'clock p.m., when a full attendance is requested.

By Order, WILLIAM LEGGIE, Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 11

VICTORIA HOTEL.

Praya and Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.

THIS extensive and well-appointed establishment, situated in one of the most central and airy positions in the Colony, and commanding a splendid view of almost the entire harbour and within five minutes' walk of the principal Government Offices (including the Post Office), Banks, &c., has recently been much enlarged and improved and is now one of the principal Hotels in the place. The Rooms are spacious, well ventilated and have just been refurnished in a most comfortable and handsome manner, suited to the requirements of the Far East. The accommodation and service of every kind will be found to be of the best description. An ample and varied Table d'Hôte is always provided and served in the spacious, large Dining Hall. The Hotel also contains handsome and comfortable reception, Reading, Billiard and Smoking Rooms. The Hotel is unsurpassed for comfort, convenience and quick service. Continental languages are spoken. Messrs. DONABJEE and HING KEE, PROPRIETORS.
Hongkong, September 15, 1884. 1550

D. K. GRIFFITH & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE LONDON PATENT WATER, Have Removed from the BRACKENFORD ACADEMY to larger Premises, 1, DUNDRELL STREET, Where they continue to Supply:

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, GINGERBREAD, RASPBERRYADE, &c., &c., &c. At the same Moderate Charges.

D. K. GRIFFITH, Proprietor.
Hongkong, July 29, 1884. 1246

Intimations.

'SULPHOLINE LOTION.'

AN External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to 'Sulpholine' in a few days, and commences to fade away, even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, 'Sulpholine' will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. 'Sulpholine' Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 6d. Made only by J. PEPPER & Co., London.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION & QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury). THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and digestive system. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution. In boxes, at 1s. 1d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists throughout the world.

PEPPER'S QUININE & IRON TONIC

RESTORES and develops the nervous energy, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, indigestion, fevers, chest affections, and in wasting diseases, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d. Sold by Chemists everywhere. Made only by J. PEPPER & Co., London.

TARAXACUM & PODOPHYLLIN.

THIS fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and fainting or general depression. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists.

LOOKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

WILL darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by a direct dye, and does not injure the skin. Large bottles, 1s. 6d. Lookyer's is equal to the most expensive hair restorer.

LOOKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR RESTORER

IS the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is quite harmless. Valuable for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair. Sold everywhere. 1s. 6d. 3y 1w2 1m55

MANILA CIGARS.

WE HAVE Received a Large Stock of 'SPECIAL VIGOROSA,' and they can now be PURCHASED of the following Agents:—CANTON, FOOCHEW, SHANGHAI, HANKOW, TIENTSIN and MANILA.

A. S. WATSON & Co. SWATOW, Messrs. QUELON & Co. AMOY, Mr. N. MOULLE.
Hongkong, December 5, 1884. 2045

NOTICE.

THE attention of Connoisseurs in MANILA CIGARS is invited to our Stock of 'SPECIAL VIGOROSA,' a smoke made to our order from the Finest Leaf Tobacco of the Philippines. In Boxes of 100 prices \$3.50.

A. S. WATSON & Co.
Hongkong, November 3, 1884. 1857

HEALTH

Is not possible when the blood is impure, and recovery from any ailment must be slow and unsatisfactory while this continues. The blood may be corrupted by the least of ordinary Scrofula, and the poison of Mercurial and Contagious diseases, and also by impurities implanted in the system by living in the atmosphere of cities, and by the use of stimulants, and other causes. The blood is the life of the system, and its purity is the foundation of health. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a blood purifier, and its use will cleanse the system of all impurities, and restore the blood to its natural purity. It is a most powerful and effective medicine, and its use will be found to be of the greatest benefit in all cases of impure blood. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

Is the only medicine that will thoroughly purify the blood. In millions of cases, during nearly forty years in which it has been the best of all remedies for impure blood, it has cured the most obstinate cases of Scrofula, and all other diseases of the blood. It is a most powerful and effective medicine, and its use will be found to be of the greatest benefit in all cases of impure blood. It is sold by all Chemists and Druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold at all druggists. Price, 25 cents per bottle.

Agents for HONGKONG, GUINA and MANILA, A. S. WATSON & Co.

FOR SALE.

EXTRA FINE—QUALITY FRENCH BUTTER.

BRAND 'DUC DE NORMANDIE,'—THE OLDEST BUTTER. PACKING ESTABLISHMENT IN NORMANDY.

IN 1lb tins and Cases of 48 tins each. Sold in Quantities of not less than one dozen tins, at 85 per Dozen. Reduction made to Purchasers of one case and upwards.

G. E. LAMBERT, Sole Agent.
Hongkong, October 4, 1884. 1683

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY,

the 5th January, 1885, at 11 a.m., at Messrs. D. Musso & Co.'s Godowns, Praya West,—

(For Account of whom it may Concern), 3 Bales each 30-Pairs BLANKETS. 3 do. do. 60 JACKETS. 200 Pairs CHINESE SHOES. 2 Picnic Bost RAW SILK. 80 Cables RAW SILK. A Quantity of BRASSWARE and BRASSWARE.

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash on delivery. G. R. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, December 30, 1884. 2201

To Let.

TO LET.

'COLLEGE CHAMBERS' (late HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS), Single Rooms or SUITES of APARTMENTS. Nos. 4 and 13, HOLLYWOOD ROAD. No. 268, PRAYA CENTRAL. No. 44, GRAHAM STREET.

Apply to DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co. Hongkong, December 24, 1884. 2165

STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in Commodious and well ventilated GODOWNS on his New Premises in DUNDRELL STREET, next to the ORIENTAL BANK.

G. R. LAMBERT.
Hongkong, December 27, 1884. 2178

TO LET.

NOS. 1 and 6, RICHMOND TERRACE, Hongkong. The Premises lately occupied by Messrs. SAYLE & Co. ('VICTORIA EXCHANGE') in Queen's Road, with Dressing-house above and Godown on Ground-floor. To be let either in conjunction with Store or separately. Possession from 1st November next.

Apply to H. A. WOOLNHOUSE, Hongkong Dispensary.
Hongkong, October 11, 1884. 1731

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE, No. 39, CAINE ROAD. Possession from 1st January, 1885.

Apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co. Hongkong, December 23, 1884. 2164

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW AND BANGKOK. THE SCOTTISH ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Company's Steamer 'Pina Olan Kio,' Capt. H. STRATTON, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th January, 1885, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.
Hongkong, December 31, 1884. 2207

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW. The Co.'s Steamship 'Nemco,' Captain PIRAN, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 4th Instant, at Daylight.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 2

FOR SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

The Steamship 'Chi yuen,' Capt. MCALLEN, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 4 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 7

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR MANILA VIA AMOY. The Co.'s Steamship 'Remarada,' Captain TAYLOR, will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 5th Instant, at 5 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 8

UNION LINE.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO. The Steamship 'Ogishima,' Capt. CHANDLER, due on next, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, December 31, 1884. 2202

Shipping.

Steamers.

NETHERLANDS INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR BATAVIA, SAMARANG AND SOERABAYA, VIA SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

The Co.'s Steamship 'Cebu,' Capt. DE HAAN, will be despatched as above on or about the 8th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, January 2, 1885. 3</

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSARIAT),
ARE NOW
LANDING FROM AMERICA.

FRESH ROLL BUTTER.
TOPOCAN Do.
Eastern and Californian CHEESE.
CODFISH, Boneless.
Prime HAMS and BACON.
Engle Brand Condensed MILK.
Family BEER 15 lb kegs.
Beau Ideal SALMON in 5 lb cans.
Cutting's Dessert FRUITS in 24 lb cans.
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage MEAT.
Stuffed PEPPERS.
Assorted SOUPS.
Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted MEATS.
Lamb's TONGUES.
Clam OYSTERS.
Dried ORCHARD SALMON.
Dried APPLES.
SUCCOTASH.
Maple SYRUP.
Golden SYRUP.
Cracked WHEAT.
HONEY.
Queen OLIVES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

**DEVORE'S NONPAREIL
KEBOSINE OIL.**

'KAISAR-I-HIND'

CIGARETTES
in crystallized. Boxes of 100 at \$6.50
per mille.

SPORTING AND RIFLE GUNPOWDER
in 1-lb Tins.

AGATE IRON WARE.
INSERTION RUBBER.
TUCKER'S PATENT PACKING.

HOLMES' DISTRESS SIGNALS.
HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMPS.
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMPS.

PAINTS AND OILS.
TALLOW and TAR.
PITCH and ROSIN.

Ex late Arrivals from
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
STONES,

including:
CHRISTMAS CAKES.
PLUM PUDDING.
MINCE MEAT.
CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS.

PUDDING RAISINS.
CURRANTS.
FICIS.
CANDIED PEEL.

FINE YORK HAMS.
PICNIO TONGUES.
BREAKFAST TONGUES.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.

ALMONDS and RAISINS.
FACON PLUMS.
TUESDAY'S DESSERT FRUITS.
JORDON ALMONDS.

COOKING STOVES.

PARLOUR STOVES.

CLARETS.
CHATEAU MARGAUX.
CHATEAU LA TOUR, plants and quarts.
1885 GRAY VINTAGE.
BREAKFAST CLARET.

SHERIES & PORT.
SAOON'S MANZANILLA & AMON-
TILLADO.
SAOON'S OLD INVALID PORT
(1848).
HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
CORPUS'S BRANDY.
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.
KINRAID'S LL WHISKY.
ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.
BOORD'S OLD TOM.
E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.
DEAN'S LIME JUICE CORDIAL.
NOLLY PRAT & Co.'s VERMOUTH.
JAMESON'S WHISKY.

MARASCHINO.
ANGOSTURA, BOTTLED and ORANGE
BITTERS.
&c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and
SAUNDERS, plants and quarts.
GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &
J. BURKE, plants and quarts.
DRAUGHT ALE and PORTER, by the
Gallon.
ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIAL SELECTED

CIGARS.

Five New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in
5 catty boxes.
BREAKFAST CONGOV @ 25 cents p. lb.

MUNN'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF
SAVES, CASES, and PAPER
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 16, 1884. 3127

For Sale.

**JULES MUMM & Co.'s
CHAMPAGNE.**
Quarts.....\$20 per Case of 1 doz.
Pints.....\$21 " " 2 " "
DUBOIS FROST & Co. GERMANY & Co.
BORDEAUX CLARETS AND
WHITE WINES.
Baxton's Celebrated 'Barley Bree'
WHISKY, \$7 1/2 per Case of 1 doz.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, July 18, 1884. 1187

FOR SALE.
BORROUGHS & WATTS'
Solid Mahogany
BILLIARD TABLE.
Complete with CUES, POOL, PYRAMID, &c.,
Balls, MARKING BOARD, RESTS, EXTRA
CLOTH, &c., &c.
Just arrived per Glasgow.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, November 4, 1884. 1865

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TAILOR, DRAPER & OUTFITTER,
No. 55, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong.
HAS NOW LANDING, FOR SALE:

ALL Kinds of AUTUMN and WINTER
WOOLLEN CLOTHS.
DAMASK, DEEP, and CRETONNES for
Curtains and Covering Furniture.
Gentry's Gentlemen's New Zephyr
Black, Drab, and Brown FELT HATS.
All Sorts of Fancy and Black SILK
SCARVES, TIES, White DRESS TIES.
WOOLLEN WRAPPERS, Coloured and
White KID GLOVES.
WOOLLEN and MERINO UNDER
SUITS and SOCKS.
White TABLE CLOTHS, FAPKINS,
SILK & CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, and
TOWELS.
Best Kinds of TOILET PERFUMES
and SOAPS.
DAWSON'S BOOTS, SHOOTING BOOTS,
SHOES and TENNIS SHOES, &c., &c.
AT LOW PRICES.
Hongkong, October 25, 1884. 1806

NOW ON SALE.

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IN THE
CANTONESE DIALECT,
BY
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This Standard Work on the Chinese Lan-
guage, constructed on the basis of Knight's
Imperial Dictionary, contains all Chinese
characters in printed and, and while al-
phabetically arranged according to the sounds
of the oldest dialect of China, the Can-
tinese, it gives also the Mandarin pro-
nunciation of all characters explained in the
work, so that its usefulness as a by no means
confined to the Cantonese Dialect, but the
work is a practically complete Thesaurus of
the whole Written Language of China, an-
cient and modern, as used all over the
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LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Hongkong, January 15, 1885. 151

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TO
INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.,
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VARIOUS OTHER TABLES AND NOTES,
BY
W. A. GULLAND.

To be obtained at the
"CHINA MAIL" OFFICE,
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
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Hongkong, September 2, 1884. 1476

FOR SALE.
MINERVA-BRUNNEN.
A DELICIOUS NATURAL MINERAL WATER
in Cases of 96 Pints @.....\$7.00.
do. 48 Quarts @.....\$6.00.
Apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, November 10, 1884. 1897

INSURANCES.
**THE STRAITS INSURANCE COM-
PANY, LIMITED.**

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Company are
prepared to GUARANTEE POLICIES on MARINE
RISKS to all parts of the World, at current
rates.

ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, November 5, 1883. 855

**NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, Agents of the above
Company, are authorized to insure
against FIRE at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.
Hongkong, January 1, 1882. 14

Not Responsible for Debts.
Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be responsible for
any Debt contracted by the Officers or
Crew of the following Vessels, during
their stay in Hongkong Harbour:

ALEX. BROWN, American barque, Capt.
John A. O'Brien, Melchers & Co.
ALEXANDER McNEIL, American ship,
Capt. G. W. David, Melchers & Co.
DANCE, British steamer, Captain J.
Newton, Yuen Fat Hong.

EDWARD L. MAYERBERG, Amer. barque,
Capt. E. M. Knight, Remedios & Co.
FURNES ARBY, American barque, Capt.
J. T. May, Adams, Bell & Co.

HAMMILL, British steamer, Captain A.
Child, Adams, Bell & Co.
L'YVING, American ship, Capt. J. S.
Ferguson, Skewes-Order.

MINNIE CARMICHAEL, British barque,
Capt. T. G. Taylor, Master.
MOUNT LEBANON, British steamer, Capt.
D. Maxwell, Bernice Company, Limited.

NICHOLAS THOMAS, Amer. barque, Capt.
Robert S. Crobie, Master.
SAMAR, American ship, Capt. Oliver O.
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SALES HENNETT, American ship, Capt. J.
Bass, Arnhold, KARBURG & Co.
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Bernice Company, Ltd.

VELOCITY, British barque, Captain R.
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Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination.	Vessels.	Captain.	Agents.	Date of Leaving.
Batavia, &c., via Saigon.	Colobes (s).	do Haan.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About January 8.
Bombay, via Straits.	Zambesi (s).	do.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	January 12, at 3 p.m.
Havre, &c., via Suez Canal.	Casandra (s).	Lipidman (s).	Siemens & Co.	About January 10.
London, &c., via Suez Canal.	Satley (s).	A. H. Johnson.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	January 6, at 4 p.m.
London, via Suez Canal.	Hector (s).	do.	Butterfield & Swire.	January 10.
London, via Suez Canal.	Geanartey (s).	Southern.	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	About January 17.
Manila, via Suez Canal.	Bamada (s).	do.	Russell & Co.	January 13, at 5 p.m.
Manila, via Suez Canal.	Yangtsé (s).	do.	Messageries Maritimes.	January 10, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama.	City of Rio de Janeiro (s).	do.	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.	January 9, at 3 p.m.
Shanghai, via Amoy.	Nestor (s).	do.	Butterfield & Swire.	January 9.
Singapore and Penang.	Chi-yuen (s).	McGill (s).	Russell & Co.	January 5, at 4 p.m.
Swatow and Bangkok.	Phra Chom Kiao (s).	H. Stratton.	Yuen Fat Hong.	Jan. 4, at daylight.
Swatow, Amoy and Fouchow.	Namoa (s).	Himan.	Douglas Lynam & Co.	Jan. 4, at daylight.
Sydney and Melbourne, &c.	Arlie (s).	do.	Russell & Co.	January 10, at 4 p.m.
Yokohama and Hiogo.	Castello (s).	Chandler.	Russell & Co.	Quick despatch.
Yokohama and Hiogo.	Breconshire (s).	do.	Adams, Bell & Co.	Quick despatch.

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS.

JAN. 3, 1885.

Stocks.	Nos. of Shares.	Value.	Up- down.	Position PER LAST REPORT.	Current Quotations, Cash.
BANKS.					
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Corporation.	100,000	125 1/2	125 1/2	4,400,000	51,443 119 nominal
INSURANCES.					
North-China Insurance Company, Limited.	5,000	230 1/2	50	1,150,000	540,107 1/2 280 per share.
Yangtze Insurance Company, Limited.	8,000	25 1/2	25 1/2	50,000	1,135 " "
Union Insurance Society Company, Limited.	2,000	1,250 1/2	125 1/2	534,000	495,329 1/2 480 " "
China Traders' Insurance Company, Limited.	24,000	33 3/4	25 1/2	900,000	107,581 3/4 80 " buyers
Canton Insurance Office Company, Limited.	10,000	250	50	105,000	49,569 1/2 87 1/2 " buyers
Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.	1,500	1,000	250	28,711.50	35,165.25 170 " nominal
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.	8,000	250	50	285,231.00	230 cash, buyers
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited.	20,000	100	20	516,978	189,978.34 507
STEAM COMPANIES.					
H.K. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Limited.	8,000	100 1/2	75 1/2	213,000	34,638 1/2 108
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ltd. 50,000 sh. issued.	18,327 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	18,327 1/2	25 1/2 discount do.
China and Manila S. S. Company, Limited.	3,500	100	all	350,000	30 discount do.
MINERALS.					
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Limited.	10,000	125 1/2	125 1/2	18,000	6,401.66 52 cash, 55 1/2 prem. March, buyers
H.K. and China Gas Company, Limited.	1,000	10 1/2	10 1/2	10,532.17.10	25 1/2 discount do.
New Shares.	1,900	10 1/2	10 1/2	19,000	25 1/2 discount do.
Hongkong Hotel Co., Ltd. 3,000 sh. issued.	2,000	100	100	200,000	120 nominal
China Sugar Company, Limited.	9,000	100 1/2	100	9,000	6,229.70 104 nominal
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited.	1,250	100 1/2	100 1/2	24,250	543.83 146 cash
Hongkong Bakery Company, Limited.	6,000	50 1/2	50 1/2	6,000	56.32 110 buyers
Luzon Sugar Company, Limited.	7,000	100 1/2	100	7,000	4,090.65 87 1/2
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co., Limited.	5,000	50	all	50,000	240 " nominal
Selangore Tin Mining Co., Ltd. of Shanghai.	2,000	100	all	200,000	220 " nominal
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited.	3,000	50	all	300,000	560 buyers
LOANS.					
Chinese Imperial 1874.	6,276 1/2	100	all	627,625	June 30 Dec. 31
" " 1877.	16,040 1/2	100	all	1,604,040	Feb. 28 Ag. 31
" " 1878.	3,899 1/2	100	all	389,950	April & October
" " 1881.	8,553 1/2	100	all	855,350	June 16 Dec. 16 1 per cent. discount
Sugar Debentures, 1880.	6,000	600	all	6,000	June & Dec. 1 1/2 prem.

Entertainment.

THE GAIETY COMPANY.
Sole Proprietors, — Geo. NORVILLE.

FROM
THE THEATRE ROYAL, Calcutta;
AND
THE GAIETY THEATRE, Bombay.
PASTOR:
T. R. H. THE DOKE and DUCHESSE,
of Connaught.
His Excellency THE MARQUIS of Ripon,
His Excellency SIR JAMES FERGUSON,
&c., &c., for Shanghai.

WILL BE POSSIBLE GIVE
TWO PERFORMANCES,
en route, for Shanghai.

THE FIRST PERFORMANCE,
will be
GILBERT'S CLASSICAL COMEDY,
entitled
PYGMALION & GALATEA.

AT THE
SECOND PERFORMANCE,
will be presented
A HUSBAND IN CLOVER.
And the
ORIGINAL BREVETED
BROWN & THE BRAHMS.

Full Particulars will be duly announced
on the arrival of the Company.

The Plan of the Theatre may be seen and
Seats secured at Messrs KILBY & WATSON'S,
Hongkong, December 11, 1884. 2076

To-day's Advertisements.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Undersigned
Sells, Buys, and Exchanges Foreign
Postage Stamps. W. KILNAST, 8, Com-
mandant's Strasse, Berlin, S. W., Germany.
2nd January, 1885. 18

**INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND
SINGAPORE.

THE Company's S.S. *Taiyang* having ar-
rived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in
their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned
for countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be
at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, January 3, 1885. 21

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI VIA AMOY.
(Taking Cargo & Passengers at through rates
for NINGPO, CHEFOO, NEW-
CHANG, HIENTSI, HANKOW and
Ports on the YANGTSE.)

The Co's Steamship
Captain NISH, will be
despatched as above on
TUESDAY, the 6th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 3, 1885. 22

FOR LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.
The Steamship
Glenartney,
Captain SOMMER, will be
despatched as above on
or about the 17th instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, January 3, 1885. 20

To-day's Advertisements.

SHIRE LINE OF STEAMERS.
FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

The Steamship
Brookshire, Commander,
RICHARD, will be expected here on or about
the 6th instant, will have immediate dis-
patch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ADAMSON, BELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January 3, 1885. 19

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
January 3, 1885:—
Emerald, British steamer, 395 E. Tay-
lor, Manila, December 31, Hemp, Sugar
and Coffee.—RUSSELL & Co.

Edward L. Mayberry, American barque,
624, Knight, Calcutta October 23, Iron.
Reminders & Co.

Nestor, British steamer, 1,268, Hugh
Nish, London via Singapore December 26;
General.—BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Taiyang, British steamer, 1,505, J. L.
Davies, Calcutta December 13, Penang,
and Singapore 27, General.—JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co.

Isk, British gunboat, 363, Capt. Rooper,
Swatow January 2.

DEPARTURES.
January 3:—
Folsen, for Swatow.
Kenneth, for Saigon.
Glenartney, for London.
Nelly, French corvette, for Keelung.
Stech, German corvette, Swatow.
Tasmania, for Shanghai.

CLEARED.
Namoa, for Swatow.
Nam-yin, for Haiphong.
Anatolia, for Hoihow.
Caroline, for Chiofo.
Phra Chom Kiao, for Swatow.
Catalina, for Cebu.

PASSENGERS.
ARRIVED.
Per Emerald, from Manila, Mr Luis
de Caceres, and 41 Chinese.
Per Edward L. Mayberry, from Calcutta, 30
Chinese.

Per Nestor, from London, &c., Miss
Whitworth, Miss Dutton, Mr Shore, and
253 Chinese from Singapore.
Per Taiyang, from Calcutta, &c., 1 saloon
and 3 deck Europeans, and 258 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Kenneth, for Saigon, 50 Chinese.
To Depart.
Per Namoa, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.
Per Nam-yin, for Haiphong, 1 Euro-
pean.

Per Anatolia, for Hoihow, 5 Chinese.
Per Phra Chom Kiao, for Swatow, 1 Euro-
pean, and 250 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.
The British steamer *Emerald* reports:
First part light to moderate Northerly to
N.W. wind, with moderate sea; Miller
part had strong N.E. wind with heavy sea.
The British steamer *Nestor* reports:
Experienced strong monsoon as far as Mac-
clesfield Bank; latterly had moderate and
fine weather throughout.

CARGO.
Per S. S. *Electra*, sailed 30th December,
1884: Co. Havre, 37 rolls Matting, 10
boxes Bricks, 37 cases Chinaware, 13 cases
Woodware and 3 cases China Ink. To
Havre option Hamburg, 89 pkgs. Sundries.
To Hamburg, 114 bales Feathers, 110 rolls
Matting, 40 pkgs. Cans, 50 boxes Star
Antisept, 40 pkgs. Rattans, 33 cases Essent.
Oil and 199 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.
MAILS will close:—
For HAIPHONG.—
Per Nam-yin, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
4th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For HOIHOW, PAKHOI AND HAI-
PHONG.—
Per Anatolia, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the
4th inst., instead of as previously
notified.

For STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—
Per Chi Yuen, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 6th inst.

Per Amoy, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 6th inst.

For AMOY AND MANILA.—
Per Emerald, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 6th inst.

For NAGASAKI, HIOGO AND YOKO-
HAMA.—
Per Amoy, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the
8th inst.

For NAGASAKI, KOBE, AND YOKO-
HAMA.—
Per Thera, at 11.30 a.m., on Thursday,
the 8th January, 1885.

For PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY
ISLAND, COOKTOWN, TOWN-

Alexander of Hesse, who was born in 1823, and married Julie, the Princess of Battenberg.

With reference to a paragraph in the *London and China Express* on the subject of serious losses of letters despatched by the Compagnie d'Escompte, we are requested to state that the only covers which are missing contained letters which were sent to the post in Hongkong without check-book or any other precaution to ensure their being properly posted, or which were sent, at the last moment, on board the mail steamer in the same manner. Investigation has left little doubt that the missing covers were stolen on their way to the Hongkong Post Office, either for the value of the stamps, which was considerable, or more probably to inflict injury on a French establishment. The losses began just at the time when the Chinese authorities at Canton issued proclamations calling upon their countrymen here to injure the French in every possible way. A few of the letters were posted with a check-book, and these, without exception, have been duly delivered. There has not been a single complaint about the letters of any other firm, whether French or not, and, since the Compagnie d'Escompte resumed the practice of sending its letters to the post accompanied by a check-book, they have, so far as is known, all safely reached their destinations.

The turn out made by the Volunteers today can hardly be described as a creditable one. Of the 80 or 90 who are enrolled, only some 20, or thereabouts, mustered at Headquarters for the purpose of marching to North Point Battery, on the Shaikwan Road, and engaging in practice with 7 p.m. Of these six were commissioned, and at least five non-commissioned officers. Of course some allowance must be made on the score that there are other calls upon the members' time during the present festive season. Still it is apparent that the rank and file are sadly lacking in that enthusiasm which should be the main characteristic of the Volunteer.

About half past twelve to-day, the party mustered at Headquarters marched off to North Point. It consisted of two 7 p.m., to which were hitched parties, and a small carbine detachment. The officers present were Major H. J. H. Tripp, Commanding, Captains Francis and Stockwell, and Lieutenants Mosely and Holmes. Lieut. J. McCullum left Murray Pier in a steam launch about the same time in charge of a party of Royal Artillerymen, with a sloop in tow, for the purpose of mooring the target. It was intended to fire 37 rounds. We have not heard what were the results of the practice.

It is satisfactory to learn that on the 14th December, General Gordon was "all right" at Khartoum. He will probably be released within another fortnight, and news of severe fighting between the British troops and the Mahdi's forces may reach here at any hour. A telegram despatched from London on the 27th of last month stated that the British troops were preparing to advance from Korti to Metaweh, and that the Mahdi had sent seven corps to reinforce the Anker of Berber against the British advance. It is also known that Lord Wolseley was at Korti at least a week before this telegram was despatched. Korti is a place situated some distance round the great bend of the Nile, and would not be reached by troops striking across the desert from the river at Ambukol to Khartoum. As Korti, however, is so near the point of departure of a force proceeding across the desert for 200 miles to Khartoum, it is probably necessary to hold it and other places further round the bend of the river, so that communications may be kept open. A large mounted force has already been despatched across the desert, and it is understood the advance on Khartoum will be made by that route, instead of the troops being sent thence the distance by water-way. If the desert route is to be used, however, it is somewhat singular that the Mahdi is despatching large bodies of troops to Berber, which is a town about half way round the river bend.

The new bar-room in the Hongkong Hotel was opened this morning. The room is commodious, well-ventilated and comfortable. There are two entrances from the Billiard Room and one from the hall opposite to the Queen's Road door of the Hotel. Beyond the bar, a portion of the room is formed into a kind of sitting room, and is amply provided with marble-topped, bronze tables, and light bent-wood chairs for the convenience of customers. The floor of the apartment is laid with tessellated paving, similar to that in the hall, which has a remarkably clean, cool and cheerful effect. The skirting or wainscoting, for some five feet above the floor, is constructed of blue and tinted tiling, the walls above being colourwashed in stone colour. The roof is very tastefully decorated in panels of pale blue with gilt border. The apartment is beautifully lighted by day by a very pretty ornamental skylight, and at night by four 5 burner gasoliers of enameled brass. Flowers and ferns in pots complete the internal decorations. The bar itself and the fittings behind are of medieval design, the many coloured and refreshing looking glasses being reflected by the plate glass panels which form the

background. Altogether the new refreshment room and bar have a most artistic and tasty appearance and are well in keeping with the recent improvements effected throughout the Hotel.

SERVICES OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND FOR TO-MORROW.—2ND SUNDAY AFTER CHRISTMAS.

8 a.m.—Prelude Service, Morning Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon, and Holy Communion, The Rev. Canon, Chaplain, Preacher, The Bishop; subject, Jacob at Bethel.
5.45 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Colonial Chaplain.
St. Peter's Church.—
8 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, The Bishop; subject, Jacob at Bethel.
St. Stephen's Church (all Services in Chinese).
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, &c., Rev. J. B. Ost.
6.30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon, Rev. J. B. Ost.

A MORTUARY will be erected on the Isla de Cabra in the Philippines, the expense of which will be defrayed out of the port dues of Manila. A lighthouse on the island was considered to be badly wanted. Proposals for the erection of six lighthouses along the coast are under consideration.

LIZZY, Greely, the hero of the most recent expedition of Arctic explorations, and whose expedition will always be associated with the charges of cannibalism made with such reckless eagerness by certain New York papers, is, says *Figaro*, expected in London to spend Christmas. His main object in visiting this country is to arrange about the publication of his account of his Arctic voyaging.

On the last passage of the steamer *May Flower* from Malacca to this port, and whilst she was between Polo Pisang and Cooby, she broke her crank shaft, which rendered her completely helpless. A small steamer passing at the time was hailed, and the supercargo of the *May Flower* came to Singapore in her, and on the news of the accident reaching her owner they sent out the tug *Hangkok*, which brought her in about 11 p.m. on Christmas eve.—*Straits Times*.

It is stated that the question raised by the Russian demand to the Porte concerning the passage through the Dardanelles of Russian transports carrying recruits and troops has been amicably settled between the Porte and M. de Nidhoff, the latter having obtained the demand that ships carrying troops for Gallipoli should not be regarded as war vessels. The Russians also consent to apply for a firm before the passage of each ship, and to fix the number of troops sent annually at 12,000 minimum and 15,000 maximum.

The Admiralty have issued instructions to the dockyard authorities at Sheerness to commence the building of a new composite gun-vessel, to be named the *Swallow*. The new vessel will have a displacement of 1,040 tons, and will be fitted with machinery of 1,000-horse power. She will have a heavier armament than any gun-vessel at present in commission, it being proposed to equip her with eight 12-inch guns, the two foremost of which will be fired from swivel ports on Vauvassier central pivoting mountings, the stern guns on revolving mountings, while the four broadside guns will be mounted on Vauvassier broadside carriages. The *Swallow* will also carry one 7-pounder gun and two 4-inch machine guns. The hull of the *Swallow* is estimated to cost £23,000, of which £13,600 is for materials and £9,400 for labour. Her masts and rigging are estimated to cost about £1,600, and her machinery, which will be supplied and fitted by contract, about £14,000.

If the story of the occupation of Tajaurah as given in the *Temps* be a correct version of the affair, the French have at length paid us off for forestalling them in the island of Perim twenty-seven years ago. The tradition current at Aden is that while the officer in charge of a French man-of-war was enjoying the hospitality of the Governor of Aden the latter managed to ascertain that his guest was commissioned to annex Perim. Before dinner was over the Governor had issued instructions to the commander of a British gunboat then in the harbour to get up steam, proceed to Perim with all speed, and annex it in the name of her Britannic Majesty. It may be some confirmation of this tradition that Perim remains to this day a British possession, garrisoned by some fifty sepoy. The formal occupation of Tajaurah by the French has been confirmed by a despatch received at Paris on Thursday last by the Minister of Marine, and, according to an Aden correspondent of the *Temps*, the thing was done by stealing a march on the British. The English authorities at Aden, it is alleged, had determined to occupy Tajaurah, as they have already occupied Berber and Zeila, on the withdrawal of the Egyptians, but their emissary arrived in the bay only to find that he had been forestalled by the holding of the French flag. This part of the story needs confirmation. As Tajaurah is contiguous to the French possession of Obok, we are prepared to find that there is a less sensational explanation of the affair.—*Full Mail Gazette*.

In commenting on the fact that the German Reichstag had, by a majority of nearly two to one, approved on the second reading a Bill for the payment of its members, the *London Times*, incidentally, gives the rates paid by other countries to their representatives.—

Few German legislators would disdain twenty shillings a day for their Parliamentary attendance. Their constituents for the most part desire it for them. To German public opinion there is nothing in the least more repulsive to the system of fees for a representative than for a counsel or a physician. Public opinion in many other countries has already progressed to the extent of granting them. A Dutch deputy receives £108 a year and travelling expenses, a Belgian £16 10s a month during the session, a Norwegian travelling expenses and thirteen shillings and fourpence a day, a Portuguese ten shillings a day, a French senator and deputies have £450 a year. In the New World it may be important for ambitious emigrants to remember that members of the Canadian House

of Commons and Senate are paid for any session extending beyond thirty days at a thousand dollars, besides ten cents a mile for travelling expenses. Brazil gives its senators £260 for the session and its deputies, in addition to travelling expenses, £240. Mexico pays members of each House two-thirds of a year's salary. The Argentine Confederation is still more munificent, and allows £700. Even this handsome income is exceeded in the United States, where election, whether to the Senate or the House of Representatives, means £1,000 a year, and travelling expenses are paid fully to members of Congress and deputies far travelling by rail or steamer, though no salary. In other countries possessed of Parliamentary institutions a seat does not at present yield any direct pecuniary advantage.

CRICKET.

MONSIEURS POLYGLOTTES.—This match, as mentioned in our last evening's issue, was commenced yesterday after the conclusion of the Club and Garrison match. Play resumed this afternoon about 2 o'clock, the Polyglottes continuing their innings. Mr. Vortue made by far the best score for his side, 34, only one other member of the team reaching double figures, viz. G. S. Coxon, who added 11 to the total. During this innings the slow bowling of the Hon. Secretary was very telling, no less than four wickets successively falling before his insinuating grounders in the same number of balls, besides one wicket in the previous over.

The Monosyllables went to the wicket with 79 to go and succeeded in putting together a total of 94, to which Mr. Pike contributed a well played 23. Lieut. D'Aeth, 12, and Mr. Foss 11.

The rest, or Polyglottes, then went in again, but were not able to finish their innings by gun-fire, when their score stood at 114 for 7 wickets. Of this Mr. Druitt made 34, not out.

The match was therefore decided on the first innings, which was won by the Monosyllables by 10 runs.

POLYGLOTTES.	
H. St. J. Barrett, b. Ball...	9
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
N. H. Vortue, b. Foss...	34
R. C. Holmes, b. Foss...	0
C. Druitt, not out...	34
C. V. Smith, b. Foss...	0
S. Druitt, thrown out...	0
C. V. Smith, b. Foss...	0
A. G. Smith, b. Druitt...	4
C. V. Smith, b. Druitt...	4
C. V. Smith, b. Druitt...	0
Total...	94

MONOSYLLABLES.	
G. S. Coxon, b. Ball...	11
W. W. Pike, A.M.D., b. Barrett...	23
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
G. S. Coxon, b. Foss...	11
Total...	94

Police Intelligence.

(Before A. G. Wise, Esq.)
Saturday, Jan. 3.

THE ALLEGED THEATRICAL ATTACK ON A JUNK.—The fifteen men charged with piratically attacking the junk *Shan-tai*, and stealing property to the value of \$850, and the four men charged with receiving a portion of the stolen goods, will know today to have been taken, and also with assaulting the police while in the execution of their duty, were again before the Court on remand.

As on the last occasion, Mr. Wotton appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Donnelly for three of the defendants charged with receiving the stolen goods.

Hui Yip, the master of the junk *Shan-tai*, was again put in the witness box and testified to going to Tsim-tai-tai yesterday, where he saw the captured junk, which he recognised as the one which had attacked his junk on the 24th. He also recognised some articles on board, a windlass, anchor, iron hook, &c., as part of the property which had been stolen from his junk. The property was taken from him by force, that is to say, he was put down into the hold and then the property was taken away.

Hoi Hing-sung, a dealer in rice, gave evidence to the effect that he knew the first witness, Hui Yip, as the master of the *Shan-tai* junk. He saw him on the 23rd inst. when he engaged him to carry 150 bags of rice from Chuan Ching to Macao. The rice was packed in mat bags, about 86 cwt. in each, and was marked with the same mark as that on the bags in court. The rice was of extra fine quality, the same as that produced from Fung-tai heard afterwards he came to Hongkong, to try and save his rice. On the 26th he went with the master of the *Shan-tai* junk to the Quong Lee shop, where he saw the 16th and 17th defendants. He afterwards saw Inspector Quincey return from the defendants' junk with a number of prisoners and four bags of rice. He went back to the Quong Lee shop with the Inspector and another policeman. Inspector Quincey asked the 18th defendant for his book, which was that produced in court. He could not read a whole of the entry made in the book as it was blotted. He found 112 bags of his rice in the Quong Lee shop and 30 bags in a cargo boat lying opposite the shop. The rice found in the shop was worth \$350 or \$360. After he had informed the police of the rice in the Quong Lee shop that the rice was stolen they continued to receive more of it in the shop from the cargo boat.

Chun Ti Ming, sworn interpreter for the Police Court, was examined as to the book produced and found that the Quong Lee shop. He made out the characters under the ink blots to be "immediately pay \$300." This was the last entry in the book and was not dated; all the previous entries, commencing from the 4th December, bore the dates, and amounts of the transactions recorded. The last date was the 22nd inst.

Hong Aise, helmsman of the junk *Shan-tai*, was examined and cross-examined at considerable length, his evidence being almost entirely a repetition of that given by Hui Yip, the master of the *Shan-tai* on the 23rd inst.

The case was then further remanded till Friday, the 9th inst., at 10 a.m.

(Before H. E. Woodhouse, Esq.)
HOUSE-BREAKING.—An Aluk, a coolie, was charged with breaking and entering No. 20 Cochrane Street and stealing property to the value of \$40, the property of Ng Kun Hing, a seaman, on the 3rd inst.

Leung-tai, D.W. No. 35, gave evidence to the effect that at 4.30 a.m. to-day he

was on duty in Cochrane Street and saw the defendant looking about in Tung Tuk Lane. Witness watched him and saw him come out of the lane with the bundle of clothing produced in his hand. Witness arrested him.

Ng Kun Hing stated that he was a seaman, at present living at No. 28 Cochrane St. At about 4 a.m. this morning he was in his bed room with another man, when he saw a light in the next room, and heard a noise. He got up and saw a man, who ran away and got on to the roof. Witness did not pursue him, as he thought the man had a knife. He identified the clothes in Court as his property; they were hanging on the wall of the sitting room when witness went to bed. There were still three jackets and two waistcoats missing. The knife and shirt produced were found in the house after defendant escaped.

Defendant was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

DRUNK AND DISORDERLY.—Patrick Gaine, seaman, was charged by P. O. H. Gidley, with being drunk and disorderly and assaulting him on the 2nd inst. Complainant saw the defendant making a disturbance in Queens Road at 10.30 last night, and on being told to go away defendant struck him in the face and tore his uniform. He was very excited with drink.

Defendant stated that the countable struck him first. He had witness but did not wish to call them.

Fined \$2, in default fourteen days' hard labour, and pay five shillings amends; in default a further seven days' gaol.

Canton.

(From our Correspondent.)
January 3rd, 18.5.

The other evening Consul Seymour invited a large number of the community to celebrate the centennial of the American Consulate in Canton. The fact that there has been a consulate at Canton for one hundred years was questioned but I enclose you a form which gives the names of the Consuls. Somewhere between 1842 and 1855 consuls were not allowed to engage in commerce but gave their whole time to the discharge of their consular duties. It appears that persons commonly called supercargoes are by our friends called consuls.

However we did not allow questions of name to interfere with our enjoyment on New Year's day.

The first toast of the evening was 'The President of the United States,' whom we trust will allow the genial and energetic Mr. Seymour to remain among us. Commander Barclay, U. S. S. *Alert*, responded. Next came 'The Queen,' which was responded to by Mr. Bristow, of H. B. M. Consular Service, who remarked that it seemed to him that when America was two years' old she sent out consuls. Nevertheless England was proud of her precocious child.

The Pioneers was responded to by Mr. Nye and Dr. Graves; 'Commerce' by Mr. Bush, of Messrs Russell & Co.; 'Civil and Religious Freedom' by the Rev. Pearce, Grundy, Hargreaves, Noyes and Bone; 'The Navy,' by Mr. Webb, of U. S. S. *Alert*. The Rev. R. Eichler replied for the Ladies, expressing regret at the absence of Mrs. and Miss Seymour. We spent a very pleasant evening, and left hoping as one, with an attempt to make a pun, remarked, to see more of Mr. Seymour.

NOTES FROM THE METROPOLIS.

(From our Correspondent.)
London, November 28.

I was startled by a gentleman who ought to know and his disturbing information was that there are 50 cases of cholera in London reported. There seems to be a very general opinion that next year promises us a great outbreak of the disease. If this happens it is not impossible that the *Ceylon* steamship, which will make a mild attempt to reach the North pole with a very full list of passengers.

The London and Provincial Bank has made a very wise resolve, which is causing a great outcry. A decree of the directors makes a stand against the imprudent managers on nothing per annum and trust in providence which are as popular now-a-days as ever. It is decreed that any member of the staff who shall marry whose income is less than £160 per annum shall become disqualified from continuing in the Bank's service. It was only a couple of months back that a mere boy came in to see me. He told me with a soft smile that since I had last seen him he had changed his condition. 'Not married surely, and upon my enquiring what he had married upon he enlightened me it was done upon a very slight salary and a firm hope in the future. Again he turned up and this time it was to tell me that he had received that very necessary article to the proper gathering of crop upon coffee estates, which, in the vulgar tongue, is termed 'the sack.'

While waiting his turn at the Music Hall, Edinburgh, this week, Mr. Sims Reeves sauntered into the street. Two blind street singers ran against him and one asked: 'Do you know if Sims Reeves has turned up?' Being answered in the affirmative the other said: 'Shouldn't I like to hear him.' 'So you shall,' said the popular tenor, and he saw that they were provided with seats before he went on to charm everybody with the ever welcome, 'My pretty Jane.'

The Annonaphone does not seem to be a myth. A concert was lately given in St. James' Hall to introduce it. After the concert the musical line in an evening paper spoke a few lines in his natural voice, and, after some inhalation, repeated the same words. He was much startled by the accuracy of his own voice.

It would be thought that with wax vestas and Bryant and May's improvement, matches would show no further field for further

improvement. But we live in an age of progress. We are told that the day when the same match should be used in kitchen, also in boudoir, in palace, and also in cottage is gone by. The new matches are to be something very superior, quite an article de luxe, and are to be brought out under names of the Club Match, the Cafe Match, the Drawing room, Matchless and Camp Match, the last waterproofed. But this is not all. I thought ingeniously in advertisement could not go much in point of size below the address of a well known firm of dentists upon the footpicks supplied in our London restaurants, but one of the features of this new match scheme is the printing of advertisements upon each match, for which a patent has been secured.

The fifth of November died hard. This year it looked very like springing into fresh life. South Hampstead greatly distinguished itself in commemorating this feast day. At about nine o'clock, notwithstanding the pouring rain, a procession like unto the celebration of some splendid military triumph, marched out in strong numbers, headed by a strong escort of British Dragoons, mounted and carrying their sabres drawn so like the real article that many people thought 'Her Majesty's' cavalry were passing. A great triumphal car, carrying a heavy load of sham troops in pyramidal form, drawn by four dry horses and in a blaze of electric light, was the centre piece. Squibs and crackers were used on every side, and, whoever was responsible for the feat, it was really well done, and deserved a better fate than the drowning showers. Lewis and its 'Bonfire Boys,' was again a great centre in the celebration, but the Lovisians, 'Bonfire Boys' took the shine out of the Sussex capital altogether, producing a cavalcade of half a mile long, with many attractions and swarms of men, mounted and in fancy costumes.

One of more reports which are always going the rounds now state that Woodcock presented a £1000 for not winning the Cambridgehire from Mr. Hammond. We had enough of this sort of thing in the days when Mr. Plunger Walton condemned the English turf as utterly corrupt, corrupting it with his gold in the first instance. Sir G. Chetwynd has written denying that any money was given to Wood.

Omnibus conductors are frequently obliged to exercise their discretion in the matter of choice of passengers. It sometimes becomes a nice point how intoxicated a man is, and sometimes the niceness of the decision for or against him being allowed to enter the public vehicle must be very trying. But the exercise of judgment assumes a very different complexion, in fact no complexion at all in the matter of a sweep. In the filthy condition in which he appeared before the magistrate the man of a lucrative but uncleanly profession whipped into the omnibus before he could be stopped. A struggle ensued, during which some of the passengers became far too well acquainted with the soot which emanated from the sweep. This is a free country, but there are limits to freedom and the sweep had to pay twenty shillings and costs.

The Rev. Joseph Cater, rector of St. Luke's, Charlton on Medlock, petitioned for a divorce this week. Cross-examination brings out strange truths. We learn that the reverend gentleman had no name to which he could lay claim. In 1867 he was employed by a military officer at Aldershot and was imprisoned for four months for embezzling his money. When he came out of prison he worked under General Booth. Afterwards he became a regular minister, was eventually ordained by the Archbishop of York, obtained the curacy and then the rectory of Charlton-on-Medlock. In 1880 he filed a petition for liquidation. These are the bare items in the life of a rector, probably living in the odour of sanctity.

Novelty is the life of theatrical managers and no one can complain that the powers-that-be at the Comedy have not considered this maxim. They have struck 'the' and have an enormous draw. All easterns will see the native snake charmers handle the deadly cobra, but what think you of charming Florence St. John adopting the rôle. The piece in which she comes out in the startling character of an eastern snake charmer has not yet passed the ordeal of a first night, but the fame of the new sensation has gone forth. Her managerie consists of three real live cobras, young, beautifully marked, and finely developed, each about five feet long. She is already quite at home with them, though many of the men at the theatre will not go near them. She has even brought herself to kiss them.

I am not able yet to give you particulars of the new play, 'The Grand Mogul,' but I do know that half the managers in London are on the qui vive for cobras to add to their show. Sanger, the circus man, 'boxed' the Lord Mayor's Show and provided the wild beasts, which lent much interest to the procession. I hear that one of the camels was ridden by a well known member of the Stock Exchange. Save his name uncomfortable seat he describes his view of the crowd as worth seeing. Under the turban of an Oriental looker-on little suspected the 'bull' of Brighton A.M. I did not leave my office until six in the evening but the odour of the streets, and the dust on the asphalt gave evidence of the enormous crowds of the very much diminished that held high carnival during the day. Even then the streets were full of the roughest of the rough, an East end mob.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Sir Edward Reed's recommendations with regard to the British Navy, contained in his recent address to the United Service Institution, are thus summarised in a leader in the *London Times*:—

One of the main points on which Sir Edward Reed's stress is that the long delay in the construction of vessels which figure year after year in the Admiralty programme ought to be and may be easily cut short with as much advantage to the public purse as to the strength of the Navy. Any ship ought to be finished, not at the outside, whereas the average time, according to the present practice of the Admiralty, is six years, and in some cases much more, involving a heavy loss of the State in the shape of interest on the capital thus lying idle. He argues then, first of all, that the ironclads at present under construction shall be completed at once; the Admiralty propose only that two out of seven ships of this class, representing a capital outlay of over £3,000,000 and all heavy more than they cost, shall be finished—though even this is doubtful—within the current financial year. Next Sir Edward Reed contends for a large increase, not hitherto contemplated by the Admiralty, in the number of our fast heavy ironclads. We cannot enter into his criticism on the system of classification adopted by Sir Thomas Brassey in his comparison between the fleets of France and England, still less into the technical controversy he raises on the comparative merits of the French and English types of heavy-armed vessels. But waiving these points, and putting aside Sir Edward Reed's statistics as possibly elatable from the official point of view, it is difficult to resist the practical conclusion which he draws from the indisputable fact that while we are fast becoming the 'in early and in weak ships,' it is 'in tonnage protected by thick armour (15 inches and upwards) that the French greatly surpass us.' We are bound, accordingly, Sir Edward Reed concludes, to add to the 'very fast, moderately armed, and fairly well-protected' vessels, 'notably-armed,' and defended against torpedoes. These he would supplement by fifteen unarmoured auxiliaries, 'of high speed, of light but powerful armament, especially designed as torpedo-boat catchers and torpedo-boat destroyers,' but useful also as taking the place of slow and costly sloops and gunboats. Sir Edward Reed enters at length into the question of the employment and equipment of these vessels. He argues, further, for the construction of at least five 'very fast, moderately armed, and fairly well-protected' vessels, 'notably-armed,' and defended against torpedoes. These he would supplement by fifteen unarmoured auxiliaries, 'of high speed, of light but powerful armament, especially designed as torpedo-boat catchers and torpedo-boat destroyers,' but useful also as taking the place of slow and costly sloops and gunboats. Sir Edward Reed enters at length into the question of the employment and equipment of these vessels. He argues, further, for the construction of at least five 'very fast, moderately armed, and fairly well-protected' vessels, 'notably-armed,' and defended against torpedoes. These he would supplement by fifteen unarmoured auxiliaries, 'of high speed, of light but powerful armament, especially designed as torpedo-boat catchers and torpedo-boat destroyers,' but useful also as taking the place of slow and costly sloops and gunboats.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE 'CANTON' AND 'STOLZENFELS.'

Captain Jacques, of the *Canton*, writes from Saigon a complaint of the law of pilotage there prevailing. In May last the *Canton* arrived below the anchorage in charge of a licensed Government pilot (compulsory), and took on board a harbour master, the German steamer *Stolzenfels* being at anchor. The French pilot first intended to cross the vessel's bow, and steered accordingly, but suddenly altered the course to pass under her stern, and in attempting this he ran aground, and she sank some time after. All the pilot's orders were promptly obeyed, and the engines, steam steering gear, &c., of the *Canton* were in perfect working order. The German captain made an enormous claim, which, after the condition of the appliances for navigating the *Stolzenfels*, which conducted to the disaster, signed 'Jacques' and 'Stolzenfels' was asserted a reply from Jacques distorted the facts, and also tried to throw blame on our steamer and her crew; permit us to state that, according to captain's report in our hands, the *Canton* has been most recklessly navigated. The *Stolzenfels* was built by Messrs. Mitchell and Co., of Newcastle, and is one of the highest class at Lloyd's. If Captain Jacques had not practised all sorts of wanton objections at the Saigon Courts his vessel would have been sold long ago, and the matter settled to the satisfaction of all those who have suffered by the accident.—*L. & C. Express*.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

In the House of Commons on the 21st Nov., Mr. Ashmead-Bartlett, who had the following motion on the paper:—'To call attention to the neglect of British interests in the China seas by Her Majesty's present Ministers; and to move that this House is of opinion that the British Government should, in conjunction, if possible, with the Governments of Germany and the United States, make proposals to the French Republic and China with a view to putting an end to the present war'—said the action of France in the China seas at the present time was a very important question, because of the large amount of British trade which was affected by that hostile action. Twenty million pounds a year, he believed, was the amount of commerce in this country which was affected, or likely to be seriously affected, by the present French hostilities. The position of affairs, at present, was very unsatisfactory. Lord Salisbury, in a state of war with China, but at the same time it was well known that unless these hostilities were brought to a speedy conclusion, their results must inflict the gravest injury upon British commerce. The French were taking no practical measures either to make peace or to carry out an effectual attack upon the Chinese Empire. They were simply hovering about here and there, injuring trade and practically encouraging the Chinese to go on. The Government had been guilty of great neglect in this matter. They had been along the vain hope of coming to a satisfactory alliance with France on other questions, and they had deprived themselves of the invaluable alliance of Germany, which would have enabled them to settle the attack by Russia on China. On that occasion the late Government made

overtures to Germany and to United States, which resulted in a communication on the part of the Powers hoping made by Russia that the Treaty of Peking should not be attacked. Russia, saying by that statement that she was deterred from injuring China, did not make the threatened attack. The Government, however, instead of taking action of a similar character on the present occasion, had allowed the affair to drift until a state of hostilities now existed which was very injurious to British trade. In regard to this war between China and France he must say that after reading as carefully as possible the respective statements with regard to the original cause of the war, with regard to the affairs at Lungchow, and with regard to the circumstances connected with the terms of agreement come to with the French and the Chinese Plenipotentiaries, he thought that right appeared to be on the side of the Chinese. They were not the aggressors, but the party attacked and injured, and, that being the case, the British Government ought to have taken some determined measures to let France know that this state of hostilities must be brought to an early close. The Government had proposed to France in the friendly and determined way in which Lord Palmerston would have addressed that Government on similar occasions, those hostilities would have long since come to a satisfactory conclusion. He would remind the noble lord of the greatness of the interests at stake in China and of the importance of maintaining the strength of the Chinese Empire in Asia. We had too great rivals in Asia—namely, Russia and the French Republic. In Tientsin, which would possibly open the way to French aggression, the British Government ought to bear in mind the possibility of France and Russia agreeing to divide China between them. He hoped Her Majesty's Government would take action in time and put a stop to the present hostilities.

Lord E. Fitzmaurice remarked that the hon. member always had a motion on the paper with regard to foreign affairs when the House proposed to go on with the discussion of the subject. A few days ago he stated, in answer to a question of the hon. member, that communications had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of France had been received from the Government of France and China in regard to the just of mediation, but it was not possible to bring these communications in any practical result. It was not now possible for him to make any statement in regard to those communications. The hon. member might have seen that the Government of

